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## The Democrat.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1833.

A. MCGREGOR, Editor.

This great Vanderbilt's golden secret was—"mind your own business."

The troops at Atlanta have been ordered north, and are glad, assure the people.

New York city pays about one-half the expense of supporting the State government of New York State.

Congressman Lamar, whose health some months ago was very precarious, now considers himself one of the strongest and healthiest men in Washington.

The talk is that brigades of Iglesias' army have pronounced for Diaz, but the former is strongly posted at Siloa with 15,000 men.

President Grant is having arsenal supplies removed northward and locating troops to guard them. U. S. G. is careful, considering the "dozed" condition he is in much of the time.

Mrs. Wm. R. Ayton made a Christmas present of \$15,000 to the Children's Aid Society of New York. This will clothe and send to homes in the West one hundred boys.

Wheeling is now the capital of West Virginia, the new capitol building erected by the city having been formally given over to the State authorities on Saturday last.

Senator Norwood, of Georgia, is an old newspaper man, and part of his exploits was the killing of four newspapers in one year. Nothing daunted, he started on the fifth.

The people of South Carolina and Louisiana have determined to pay no taxes to the usurping carpet-bag rascals who are kept in power by federal bayonets. That is right—dry the soundrels up.

The snow storm of last Sunday extended over the country, and much interrupted railway travel. At Watertown, N. Y., the addition of a foot or more makes a total depth of some three and a half feet on a level.

Commonwealths Vanderbilt, the railway king of New York, died on the 6th, aged 83. His wealth is estimated at near a hundred millions. He was the man of the New York Central and Hudson river railways and other enterprises.

The trans-Atlantic steamship America from Havre to New York ran ashore at Seabright, near Long Branch, N. Y., on Sunday morning 4 o'clock. Her officers, crew and passengers, 162, were saved, except three of the crew, lost by the upsetting of a boat.

Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India on the 1st inst., at Delhi. The occasion was a really celebrated, and "one hundred elephant processions" witnessed and certified, as it were, the completeness of the act. India should be happy.

Nicholls Democrat, was sworn in as Governor at New Orleans on Monday, in presence of a crowd of over 5,000 people, who cheered his temperate and sensible address. Packard, Republican, was sworn in at the capitol in presence of 200 or so, admitted by card through the police and military. Both Legislatures are in session, and no disturbance.

The Democratic Convention, at the hotel we are writing this paragraph, promises to be a big thing. Immense delegations have arrived from the surrounding country, and our streets are full of people, notwithstanding the weather. Verily, it takes patriotism in the midst of such weather. Columbus Ind. Dispatch, Rep. 8th.

But we did with a will, and spoke out "in meeting."

James Gordon Bennett, of the N. Y. Herald, we suppose is a "fast man." He and Miss May were to be married. Her wedding trousseau cost twenty thousand dollars in Europe. She learned of some conduct of his and she broke the engagement; and on Friday last week, Fred. May watched for Mr. Bennett on the street and assaulted him with a new knife, and also knocked him down. J. G. B. got it severely.

No "Associated Press" dispatches were sent of the 8th conventions—"specials" were sent. How ready the Association would have been to send news of an order from the drunken bull-dozing of the "White House to seize or disperse a Legislature with the military, or any other infamy. But news of conventions of this people, in the interest of law, right and fair dealing, cannot be sent. The Associated Press, company is, enthroned power it, and favors the same elsewhere it would seem.

The Repository of last week devoted over three and a half columns to our Democratic county convention of the Saturday previous, in two articles, about equally divided between the editor-in-chief and the amiable "Micawber" of the local department. Both gentlemen, as the old lady said about the temperance lecturer, are "fluid" writers, but we admit the exhibition of deep learning and vast reading belongs with him who throws himself in the local department. He shows great familiarity with Pickwick, with Jefferson Brick, with Dandry, and others. It is a wonder he did not to Justice Shallow, nothing personal intended, of course. The chief says that Mr. McGregor said "one-fourth of the revenues were stolen, &c." The statement was that George William Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, in his report as chairman of the committee on Civil Service Reform stated, "it was asserted and believed that one-fourth of the Revenues never reached the Treasury;" also, that Mr. Pratt, in his report one year ago as Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, showed that the stealings in whisky alone had averaged about one hundred millions a year. We prefer our neighbors should report us fairly.

### EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Eminent Bankers and Merchants of New York and Philadelphia have memorialized Congress, asking a peaceful settlement of the Presidential question, in the interest of commerce, business and the people.

P. P. Bliss and wife, of Chicago, perished at Ashtabula. Mr. Bliss was a distinguished musician and singer.

Bernard Dugan, of Dayton, Ohio, was waylaid recently, and robbed of three hundred dollars. No arrests, but suspicion points to two notorious roughs in town.

Mr. J. Manning, Sheriff of Tunica County, Miss., is under arrest at Austin, and confesses to having waylaid and shot James B. Harvey, on the 9th of November last. He claims to have good cause for the deed.

The trial of Z. B. Henry, murderer of the two Gallaghers, at Harrodsburg, ten days ago, resulted in holding in bonds of \$2,500 to answer.

Otis D. Swan, of New York, a broker and late Secretary of the Bank for Savings, is reported an absconding defaulter. The amount is about \$30,000.

Florida is regenerated. The Governor is Dr. W.

George H. Anderson is confirmed as Postmaster of Pittsburgh, in place of Negley, removed.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles G. Fisher, for paroling court papers, has been sentenced at Washington to eleven months hard labor in the common jail. Another radical rose bud.

Senator Ferry has been re-elected by the Legislature of Michigan to the U. S. Senate.

"BLUE JEANS" is popular in Indiana. The Hoosiers sang it last fall and voted it away up, and on Monday at Indianapolis the people turned out and had a glorious "Blue Jeans" time, and he is now Governor of that State. 'Rah for Blue Jeans. Mr. Rogers, who sang for "Blue Jeans" in blue jean at Democratic gatherings, was at our grand convention at Columbus on Monday, and in his Sankey style gave us the song, "One Hundred Years Have Flown Away," and "The Rock of Liberty," all which raised the spirit of '76. In the afternoon he sang a patriotic song about the war of 1812—an interview between Gen. Scott and one of his old corporals who fought at Lundy's Lane; and also "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Rogers in his blue jeans is just magnificent, and a regular Democratic Sankey.

"IRREGULAR"—Our Board of Education have determined to establish at once an "Irregular Department" in the Public Schools of Canton, for the accommodation of those youth who cannot take a regular course, or who can attend school only at occasional periods. There are many young persons in our city male, and female, who ought to take advantage of this opportunity. This action of the Board of Education is sensible, and we doubt not will result in great good. Let our citizens, one and all, second this most laudable step, and encourage those who can and ought to attend this department of the schools. We hope to say more by way of encouragement. The pupils in this department will receive individual attention, and hence, probably, that assistance which they absolutely need, and the drill required to help them to that knowledge necessary to supply the wants of practical life.

The Hayes "bull-dozing" organs have been claiming that the Troy, N. Y. Press admitted Hayes' election to the Presidency, to which the Press thus mildly responds:

"We never admitted that Governor Hayes was elected. We did say two or three weeks ago that it looked as if the Radicals intended to inaugurate Hayes whether elected or not, and that there would be no help for it except a conflict of arms. We have, of course, changed our views within the last ten days. The Radicals will not now dare to seat Governor Hayes."

It is not likely the organs will go to the trouble of publishing this paragraph.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, a Republican newspaper owned by ex-Governor Stearns, said recently that "If Marcellus L. Stearns was fairly and honestly defeated in the recent election, then so far as the electoral vote of Florida is concerned, it belongs to Samuel J. Tilden. There is no getting around this fact."

The Union takes a square, sensible view of this matter, and no doubt the correct one. "A fair count" in Florida and Louisiana, and probably in South Carolina, will give these States to Tilden and Hendricks. In this case we care nothing for Oregon.

A BEER CASK containing 2,000 gallons of beer, burst at Finlay's brewery, Toledo, on Wednesday evening, killing a man named Burke, and fatally injuring a Mr. Schweitzer.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

### To the General Assembly:

The reports of the officers in charge of the State Government and Institutions show that the general condition of State affairs which it is your duty to consider is very satisfactory. The demand for extensive changes of the laws, which is so often a temptation to excessive legislation, is at the present time less urgent than usual, and you may, I trust, therefore be congratulated on the prospect of a short and harmonious session.

### FINANCES.

The following brief summary of the present financial condition of the State: On the 15th day of November, 1875, the public debt of the State was \$7,949,920 12 The redemptions during the year were \$1,466,418 82 Loan of 1875 1,466,418 82

Outstanding Nov. 15, 1876 \$6,483,501 30

Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November last, the sum of \$11,500,000 has been paid in interest.

The holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock and receive in return so much of the interest-bearing funded debt of the State as they were entitled to.

A reduction during the past year of \$1,471,718 82

The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign debt so called, payable in New York City \$6,483,501 30

Domestic debt, payable in Columbus 1,666,000 00

Total \$8,149,501 30

The local indebtedness of the State is as follows:

Sept. 1, 1875 Sept. 1, 1876

Debt of counties \$5,844,579 90 \$5,994,099 43

Debt of townships, incurred by bonded loan or other than separate school districts 222,971 11 236,724 93

Debt of cities, first and second class 30,259,722 11 30,510,908 08

Debt of incorporated cities, first and second class 30,259,722 11 30,510,908 08

Debt of school districts (special) 1,027,7 3 1,014,581 57

Totals \$5,844,579 90 \$5,994,099 43

The amount of reimbursable debt, therefore is—

State \$6,483,501 30

Local \$6,669,578 56

Total \$13,153,079 86

Irredeemable debt (consisting of school college, and other trust funds) 4,307,716 90

Aggregate public debt of Ohio (State local and trust funds) \$17,460,796 76

The balance in the State Treasury, on the 15th day of November, 1875, was \$1,471,718 82

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending November 15, 1876, were \$3,139,667 09

Total amount of funds in Treasury for the year \$4,611,385 91

The disbursements for the year ending the year have been \$5,093,671 44

Balance in the Treasury November 15, 1876 \$5,844,579 90

The Auditor of State estimates the receipts for the current year from all sources, including balance on hand, November 15, 1876, as follows:

Revenue Fund \$3,836,641 05

Asylum Fund 1,019,223 33

School Fund 1,007,443 80

Total estimated receipts \$5,863,308 18

Total disbursements at—

From Revenue Fund \$5,093,671 44

From Asylum Fund \$2,120,267 90

From School Fund 1,071,457 18

From State Fund 1,386,677 09

Total \$9,672,073 51

Your attention is especially directed to the observations of the Auditor of State in his report for 1876, under the head of "Estimated Disbursements."

I desire in the recommendation of the Auditor that the Asylum Fund be consolidated with the General Revenue Fund. It will tend to simplify accounts, and to facilitate the transaction of public business, without impairing the safeguards which the Treasury or the data upon which statistical and other estimates can be based.

The taxes levied in 1875, collectable in 1876 were—

State taxes \$4,989,995 19

County and local 22,083,976 85

Delinquencies and for features 940,231 90

Total \$28,014,203 94

The taxes levied in 1876, collectable in 1877, are—

State taxes \$4,989,995 19

County and local 22,083,976 85

Delinquencies and for features 1,445,929 30

Total \$28,519,899 34

The taxable valuations in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1875, are—

Real estate in cities, towns, and villages \$671,885,087 00

Real estate not in cities, towns, and villages 694,940,269 00

Personal property 120,651,569 00

Total \$1,487,486,925 00

Which is a decrease from the grand duplicate of 1875 of 1,005,596 00

This decrease arises as follows:

On personal property \$14,719,219 00

Increase in the value of real estate in cities, towns, and villages \$1,816,287 10

Increase in the value of real estate in cities, towns, or villages 8,066,556 00

Total increase 13,882,843 10

Net decrease, as above, \$1,005,596 00

From the foregoing statements it appears that the State debt has been reduced during the past year almost one and a half millions of dollars, and that the indebtedness of counties, townships, and school districts has been reduced by over one hundred thousand dollars. But cities of the first and second class and incorporated villages have increased their indebtedness more than ten millions of dollars since the close of the fiscal year 1875.

LOCAL INDEBTEDNESS AND TAXATION.

The attention of the Legislature has often been called to the rapid increase of municipal indebtedness and expenditures, but it is so important that I do not hesitate to repeat what has heretofore been said. The whole people of the State are deeply interested in this subject. The burdens borne by the cities and towns must be shared, in part at least by all who transact business with them. The town and the neighboring country have a common interest, and in most respects must be regarded as one community. I submit that to the subject of local indebtedness the General Assembly should apply the principles of the State Constitution. Under the provisions of the eighteenth article of the constitution, the State debt, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures of the war, has been reduced from over twenty millions, the amount due in 1851, until it is now only about six millions. An important part of the constitutional provisions which have been so successful in State finance is the section which requires the creation of a sinking fund, and annual payment of a constantly increasing sum on the principal of the debt. It is a requirement analogous to that enacted in regard to extending local indebtedness; let a judicious limitation of the rate of taxation which local authorities may levy be strictly adhered to, and allow no further indebtedness to be authorized except in conformity with these principles, and we may believe, and confidently expect that within a few years the burdens of debt now resting upon the cities and towns of the State will disappear, and that the whole State will be benefited by the whole administration of our municipal government in conformity with the adoption of what may be called the cash system in local affairs.

Under any limitations and safeguards which the Legislature may adopt, a very

large discretion must necessarily be committed to the local authorities. The wisdom of its exercise will depend mainly on the citizen's themselves. In order to secure an honest economical, and efficient administration of a city government, the best citizens of all parties must unite and co-operate. In the administration of our State and National government we have seen the necessity of the best men, and it is probably true that it should be so. But there is no more reason for the antagonism of parties in a municipal government than in a bank or railroad company. Municipal government organizations designed chiefly for the better protection of property and persons, and the better management of schools and charities. In the administration of such governments all honest industrious citizens have an identical interest. The co-operation of a moderate proportion of the best citizens in any city in Ohio, with the determination expressed by them that good men, from all political parties, or no political party, shall administer its affairs, and that no man of any party shall not hold his office, would soon secure a good municipal government. Such a government, and neither party alone can furnish it. The improvement of our municipal government, generally, would constitute the best possible guarantee of an efficient civil service upon a large scale.

### MARSHALL RIOTS.

In the month of April last information was received from the sheriffs of the counties of Stark and Wayne, and from other sources, that in some of the mining districts of those counties bands of rioters were by force and intimidation preventing laborers from working where they had been hired, and that their employers had been expelled by violence from their property. The Adjutant General and the Attorney General of the State immediately repaired to the scene of the alleged riots and after investigation reported that the representations of the sheriffs of those counties were fully sustained by the facts, and that the local authorities were unable to afford protection to citizens desiring to preserve the peace.

The Adjutant General was directed to call to the aid of the local authorities of said counties a military force sufficient to protect citizens in the enjoyment of their rights and to enforce the law. With the assistance thus afforded, the civil authorities were enabled to arrest many of the offenders and prevent further injury to person and property. Immediately after learning that the local authorities were again able to maintain law and order without assistance from the State, the military companies which had been called into the service of the State were withdrawn and returned to their homes.

The Adjutant General's report contains a full and detailed account of those transactions accompanied by copies of all papers relating thereto and a statement of the expenses incurred. It is gratifying that in this affair, which at one time threatened to be very serious, the supremacy of the law was upheld without loss of life. Adjutant General W. K. F. Attorney General Little, and the officers and men of the military companies which were called out, deserved and have received the marked approbation of the people of the State.

### STATE BOARD OF CENTENNIAL MANAGERS.

The Board of Centennial Managers have completed the work entrusted to them, and it is a satisfaction to know that the part taken by the people of Ohio in the National exhibition at Philadelphia was highly creditable to the State.

The appropriation made by the General Assembly have been carefully and economically expended, and when the affairs of the Board are closed up, a balance of several thousand dollars will be left unexpended.

The entire number of Ohio exhibits was one thousand, of which two hundred and fifty received awards, a proportion larger than was obtained by any other State for the same class of articles. The jury on collective State exhibits (individual exhibits not coming within the line of their duties) recommended in their report awards to Ohio as follows:

"1. For a State Building on the Centennial Grounds, of excellent design and workmanship, constructed with materials exclusively from Ohio, and by workmen from that State, and containing contributions of building stone from nearly every quarry in the State, with glass made from Ohio sandstone.

"2. For a large collection by the State archaeological Society, of mound builders' remains, and other antiquities relating to pre-historic man.

"3. For a large collection of the vast mineral resources of the State, with their primary derivations, and especially from the Hocking Rock iron region, the Tuscarawas, Mahoning, Hocking Valley, and Perry county coal regions, also including excellent specimens of salt and bromine.

"4. For a complete exhibition of woods of the State.

"5. For an extensive exhibition of the cereals of the State.

"6. For a complete display of many varieties of fruits from twenty-four different counties.

"7. For an exceedingly interesting exhibition of the education system of the State, embracing all departments of education.

"8. For a large, elaborate and exceedingly valuable geological map of Ohio, with many excellent features deserving special commendation."

### BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

The Board of State Charities, which was re-established by the General Assembly at its last session, is rendering important service. This Board has no authority whatever, excepting only that it is its duty to examine thoroughly into the condition and management of all public institutions, penal or charitable, that are established by law and administered by officers or agents of the State, or of any city or county thereof. It is also its duty to report annually to the General Assembly such facts and suggestions as are deemed important in relation to the interests committed to its care.

More than thirty thousand persons, poor and suffering men, women, and children, come under the supervision of this Board. It is believed that the publicity thus given to the management of these institutions is adequate to the correction of all abuses. The members of the Board serve without compensation, and its expenses are small, having been for the past year, including the salary of the Secretary less than two thousand dollars. I commend the report and work of the Board to your favorable consideration.

### PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

As a member of the Board of State Charities, I have visited with my colleagues, during the year, the following State institutions, to wit: The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home, at Xenia, the Hospital for the Insane at Cleveland, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Imbecile, at Columbus; the Reform School for Girls, at Delaware, and the Ohio Penitentiary. These institutions were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Experience has shown that the appointment of good men of different political parties on each of the Boards of Trustees of these institutions is conducive to their best interests. They are all entitled to the confidence of the people of

the State and to the continued liberality of the General Assembly.

### COLUMBUS HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The work upon the Columbus Hospital for the Insane has progressed satisfactorily during the season. In the opinion of the Trustees, if the necessary appropriations be made promptly, a large part of the edifice will be ready for occupancy by the first of April next.

### PENITENTIARY.

The Ohio Penitentiary is altogether inadequate to the necessities of the State there being at this time imprisoned therein about fifteen hundred prisoners, while the Penitentiary has suitable accommodations for not more than one thousand.

### INTERMEDIATE PRISONERS.

Intermediate prisons, or work-houses, should be provided without delay for the confinement of the younger class of prisoners, and those especially who are punished for a first offense, and whose reform may be reasonably hoped for. As work-houses, they should also be adapted to the imprisonment of able-bodied vagrants, who live habitually by beggary, and are becoming a dangerous element, not only in the cities, but also in the agricultural districts of the State. The courts should have authority to protect the public from this class of offenders by sending them to a place where they can and will be compelled to earn their living.

### CONDEMNED JAILS.

It will be seen by the report of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities that several of the jails in this State have been condemned by grand juries as unfit for use. The State is bound to take reasonable care of the health of prisoners, and especially of persons detained on more suspicion of crime. I recommend a provision of law that whenever a jail has been or shall be condemned by a grand jury it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county to take all prisoners coming into his custody for confinement in jail to such neighboring jails as he shall deem suitable and safe, and shall have sufficient accommodation for the purpose and that the fair and reasonable expense of the support of such prisoners shall be paid by the county so sending to the county so sending to the county so receiving the same.

### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The field work of the Geological Survey proper is now entirely done, and half the final report—two volumes each in two parts—in which the results are to be permanently recorded, have been already published, while the first parts of the third volume is now going through the press, and the second part is in process of preparation.

The two remaining volumes—one on Economic Geology, and the other on Zoology and Botany—are nearly completed, and the whole series will be ready for publication before the close of 1877.

The general Geology, which forms the part of the duty specifically assigned to the Geological Survey, is also nearly completed, and will be presented for publication at the same time with the volumes of the final report already prepared.

In the plan originally proposed by Prof. Newberry, the Chief Geologist, and adopted by the Geological Board the final report was to consist of six volumes, two on Geology, two on Paleontology, one on Economic Geology, and one on Zoology and Botany.

It was at first supposed that all the really important results of the Survey could be embodied in such a report, but it has been found impossible to include within these limits the satisfactory results of all of the eighty counties of the State. It therefore became necessary to prepare a third volume on Geology, and another on Paleontology, or to leave unpublished materials which had been gathered. The publication of these volumes will give a symmetry and completeness to the report which both the interests of the people and the credit of the State demand.

It has also been thought advisable to add to the general Geological Map of the State detailed maps of the most important mining districts, made on so large a scale as to permit all mines, mining parties, furnaces, and rolling mills to be clearly represented. These maps will form